WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000, In Plant, As we provide the Deciment of Casada, in Plant, S. S. principle and old Ed. 023 SNA. I not be seen thousand, each in the said of the providing medium. This is the S. S. S. L. expectable and help or complete ment, who have recome or dwe

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The Weekly Sun. THE WEEK

ary Advertments, per line.
No extra charge for outs or displayed type. Farmer Net ins. Mr page, per don. Reading Note: e. Stripe g. per line. Subscription, portage prepaid, \$1.20 a year. New Year, Jan., [43].

## Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music - Capit. Barnum's Hippodrome - 4th av. as 1 28th (L, at 2 as 1 Beath's Theatre Linie En'ly. Benth's Incaire latte on by.

Er: unt's Opera Couge 73d st and 5th av.

Rewery Theatre-Marked It Life.

Fith Avenue Theatre - Women of the Day. Ciche Trentre Variety Matines. Lyceun. The ntre-Twit Ax and Crown. Alblo's Garden - Tredden D. wo. Olympic Theatre Variety.
Park Theatre Opera Buffe.
Rebinson Hall Muccibs. Han Francisco Minatrels Broadway and 19th it. Theorre Comfon Viviety. Mariner, Teny Pastor's The Female Minstreit. Tivo'l Theatre -Variety. Union Square Theatre-The Two Orphane. Wallack's Theatre The Staughraus.

### The Next Move.

Every step taken by the President and the Republican leaders since Congress came together proves that their united efforts are directed to carrying the next Presidential election by fraud and force, if these dangerous instruments can be successfully employed. Instead of seeking to furnish relief to the suffering condition of the country, or to diminish the pernicious effects of their reckless legislation, the last two months have been employed in exciting sectional strife, stirring the embers of discord, and inflaming passions anew that had long ago subsided.

Not a single practical measure has been adopted that is of the least benefit in reviving prosperity. The act pretending to resume specie payment four years hence is a sn tre and a delusion, which the President has been compelled to confess by declaring that no means have been provided to carry it out, and by recommending legislation for that object.

Mr. Dawes and Mr. GARFIELD, representing the two foremost committees, assured the House in the most positive manuer that the revenues would exceed the expenditures by twenty-six millions of dollars for the current fiscal year. And now, six months after these promises, made in view of the then pending elections, the Secretary of the Treasury asks of Congress forty millions of additional income to carry on rity. They generate a rot and feed upon the Government and redeem its ordinary

It is proposed to raise this revenue by anew imposing the duties on tea and coffee | too as though it were a breast of mother's | people's cost without the least necessity or those articles-and by restaucting other | It is all a lively joke to them to endeavor | While all business is depressed, tens of real economy or retrenchment of notorious extravagance has been broached, or would be tolerated if offered by the Oppo-

sition. The President and Congress have both strous abuses by which the Treasury is robbed of tens of millions every year. The army ought to be reduced to ten thousand men, and a host of costly officers lopped off; but instead of reduction they want more troops and heavier expenses. A naval squadron is kept up in the Mediterranean for the pleasure of an Admiral and a throng of subordinates, without even a pretence of utility and at an anmust outlay of several millions. And so of others elsewhere, but none of these things

More taxes, more hard times, more suffor ng for the laboring masses, and less ability to bear the new loads of oppression. comprise the policy of the Administration and its supporters. They will not take off an ounce of this weight, but insist upon adding to it by every possible contrivance SHERIDAN is kept in Louisiana as a slow

match is put near a powder mazazine, to the quick match but it failed, and now the President orders him to stay with the expectation that the next experiment will be more successful, and in time to

operate for the third term. While the military is thus used for this wicked purpose, other schemes are conexeted to circumvent an election by the excelle, which would result in the overthrow of Grantism, and with it the tens of thou and of demagagues, a Iventurers, and knaves who are now fattening on the spoils of the Treasury by fees, contracts, synthesites, offices, jobs and thievery. defeat of GRANT and the third term would end the most corrupt system now existing in any civilized country. Hence the strennous efforts to retain power at

Mr. Mogron introduced recently a proposition to change the mode of electing the President, by abolishing the agency of electors and substituting a direct vote by Congressional districts, after allowing each State two votes on the Senatorial basis. Of course an amendment to the Constitution, supposing it to be unobjectionable, as that is not, could not be cartied through Congress and adopted by three-fourths of the States in time to operate on the next election in November. Everybody knows that; but behind this project is another, which was pure ally disclosed by Mr. Conkling last Thur day. Under the 12th article of the Constitution a joint rule known as the twenty-second, provides the method for ascertaining and recording the votes cast for President. While both branches were Republican, of course no trouble was to be apprehended in this respect. But since the House has become Democratic, and in a certain contingency might elect a Presisteat, the minds of auxious partisans have been exercised very seriously about the future, on the sur position that the election

far from being probable.

The Senate might assume to throw out the vote of one or more States on the pretext of intimidation or some technical ceding elections. Of course the House on its side would follow the bad would follow. Therefore the Republicans now seek to get control of the whole muchinery of counting the votes, in addition to the extraordinary power already possessed by the Vice-President, who alone can "open all the certificates,

and the majority in the Senate. What is to be the precise mode of seizing this absolute authority, while holding majorities in both Houses, has not been yet revealed. But Mr. Conkling intimated very significantly what was intended to be done, when he said:

"Of the details I say nothing; of the merits of the proposed constitutional amendment I say nothing; but I do say, and had I the power to do it and believed it to be necessiry. I would bring it home to every Senator, and impress it upon him, that we shall fall short in our urgent and immi, out duty if the 4th of March witnesses the will of the people expressed by elections in the States as to the choice of a Chief Magistrate."

Notice has been served on the Senate of this new scheme, and if it passes by any snap judgment the minority will have themselves to blame. Let it be watched.

## The Secrets of Corruption.

The transactions disclosed in the Paeific Mail investigation are sufficiently abominable to make every honest man hang his head with shame and mortification over the degradation into which affairs at Washington have fallen. These transactions constitute a national disgrace. And disclosed adds to that disgrace. Here are facts jauntily avowed to the committee of investigation which the natural sentiment of decency and justice instincment in a State prison. Think of the infamous audacity of undertaking to procure legislation from Congress by an outright gift to a single individual of the sum | themselves than of the public interest. of three hundred thousand dollars in ready cash! And this is but one of a long line of similar operations all directed to the same end.

What was the object of these people It was to deliberately and determinedly demoralize and corrupt an army of needy hangers on at Washington, to poison the whole atmosphere of legislation, and to buy up members of Congress like cattle in the mar- Patent Office there is: ket. It was to undermine the foundations of honesty and morality at the national capital, and to convert all about them into a mass of moral adulterations and revolting putrefactions. Such was their nefarious purpose; and now instead of recounting their criminal conduct with shame and confusion of face, it is brazenly narrated as all a cheerful story, an everyday occurrence, a simple matter of ordinary experience in Washington life. The distinct intimation of the disgusting narrative is In the closing hours of the last session | that there is no sound spot in or about the capital; that it is one huge mass of fecuence; and that the committee to whom the testimony is addressed, know the fact too well to subject even the beastful man-

ner of the recital to rebuke. Parasites on healthy bodies are an ordination of nature, and society is infested with such vermin. But these are parasites upon the corpse of legislative integ-

it. Their nutriment comes from an absecse which they themselves have fomented. They press the stream of pollution to their

manbood, its honor, its respectability; the only guard and guarantee that the people posed on the necessities of the poor, the form useful service in clearing out the corhave of good government, and of the preservation of individual liberty. The corruptor of the national legislator is not set their faces against any reduction of only a criminal, but the greatest of crimipatronage, or restraint upon the mon- uals. He is not only a burgiar upon property but he is a burglar upon human rights.

since he destroys their only sure defence,

the integrity of their representatives. Now that the fraud is accomplished, the sentiment is prone to creep in that it is a thing that is gone by, and not to be helped; and this tends to moderate the public indignation. But suppose the veil could have been suddenly lifted from these Paeific Mail transactions while at their height, and the light of a noonday sun let in upon them while the vote was being taken, would not even Washington have been too hot to hold the beggarly crowd of expectants, then and there foully pocketing a million of dollars filched from the Treasury under talse pretences? What then would have been the instant public judgment upon the whole tribe of principals, builders, agents, attorneys, recip ients, payers, and payees in this detestable business? Would not every man of them explode it when least expected. He tried all have fled to escape the tide of indignation that would have risen to overwhelm

> them? Language is inadequate to express our ense of detestation at these ever-freshly nultiplying evidences of the depravity which appears to prevail not only in the nets but in the sentiments of people most intimately connected with our national tegislation. It grows daily and hourly more and more evident that a moral misasma overbangs, pervades, and interfuses isself into the atmosphere of the capital. That whole city is, seemingly, no better than a small-pox hospital, in which all are alike infected, patients, narses, directors managers, and all.

The morals of the entire nation ar supped and undermined by the neverending spectacle of official villainy presented to daily contemplation. And as we have seen and said, the worst feature of all is the prostration of the standard of integrity in public administration, in Congress, and in the atmosphere of the committees, where corruption is smoked out of its baunts and its heles. The moral tone being thus low, political action is demoralized. What else can account for the support given in Washingtou to the intelerable outrage in Louisiana. by which the voice of a fair and full majority of the people has been deliberately stiffed, put down, trodden under foot, by the military? It is not possible to conceive of a more daring or a more flagrant outrage on free government; yet so deadened apparently is the moral sense of our tegislators that some among them who are ordinarily fair-minded do not appear to perceive the monstrous atrocity of the

There seems to be no reliance left but in the unsophisticated judgment of the country a large. The great masses of the people, we are happy to believe, are not yet I fatally corrupted, and will in the end

might by chance be close, though this is administer justice upon enormities which | plied for on entirely different points, not it is safe to say have never had a parallel in our political history. It is to the great Republican masses in the old free States that we confidently turn in quibble, as was done at the last and pre- this vital crisis to sustain the cause of truth, honesty, justice, and good government. We know it to be their duty, example, and confusion, if not worse, and we shall try to believe it is their purpose to make common cause in the effort to purify and reform our public affairs.

## Abuse of the Contingent Fund.

An act of Congress requires each public department to make a report in detail of its contingent expenditures at the beginning of every session. Some of them have obeyed the law and others have purposely avoided compliance with it, in order to conceal the true nature of these disbursements. The Secretary of the Interior has constantly evaded this duty, for reasons that are well understood.

In consequence of the usual omission on the part of Mr. DELANO to return the contingent account at the present session, the House of Representatives passed a special resolution on the 22d of December requiring him to furnish a statement forthwith. It appears from his answer that the following sums were voted to the different bureaus of the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, for contingent expenses:

Patent Office... Pension Office. Pension Of Education Land Office Total \$978,410

These large sums are voted in addition to all the regular provision for this department, just as enormous emoluments unknown under any former President are the flippant manner in which they are voted to Gen. GRANT, besides a salary double that of any of his predecessors.

The accounts are so stated as to prevent any scrutiny of the items, or the detection of collusion if practised. There is a strong tively pronounces deserving of punish- belief prevailing that many of the charges to the Treasury cover up objects of personal use, and that some of the officers of this department have taken better care of

But there are some extraordinary items admitted, in the midst of a mass of evident onecalment and general charges, which cannot be analyzed without an examination of the individual bills. A few of them will serve to illustrate this point and to call the attention of Congress to flagrant abuses of the contingent fund, that deserve to be overhauled. For example, in the report of the expenditures of the

Mr. THATCHER is now the Commissioner f Patents, and at this time was an assistant under Mr. LEGGETT. He seems to have improved the opportunity to visit the Vienna Exposition at the expense of the T: easury and without the least authority of law.

The Bureau of Education appears to have indulged in the same way, and to have used the public money for personal pleasure, both at home and abroad. Here are some of the items reported:

1873.
July St. - John Eston, Jr., expenses to Vienna. \$1.100
Iniv St. - John Eston, Jr., expenses to Uties.

June 17. John Earon, Jr., mileage to Europe. June 17. John Earon, Jr., expenses to Rhode Jeand and New Hampehire. Mr. Eaton is the Commissioner of Education, or the chief of one of the pumerous excrescences which, like barnacles tened on to the public Treasury during the last few years, to live luxuriously at the advantage.

expositions.

These accounts of contingent expenses voted a year in advance is reported as spent during that fiscal year. In other words, the expenditures are adjusted to the appropriations, so as to keep up the regular allowance whether needed or not, and apparently to justify the claim for grants that ought never to be made. More than one-half of this whole fund is squandered or stolen, and Congress cannot be excused for such profligacy in presence of these exposures.

#### Mr. Henry Nicoll and the Bar Association.

The rumor that a special meeting of the Bar Association had been called with a view to the expulsion of Mr. HENRY NICOLL and the appointment of a committee to prosecute him criminally, was premature. Should such a comm '& be appointed, it is probable that Fr. David DUDLEY FIELD will be at the head, and that the next man on it will be Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM. Mr. FIELD has recently been brushing up his early recollections of criminal law, has the requisite leisure to attend to such matters, and enjoys, as the phrase is. "a world-wide reputation." Mr. PECKHAM would undoubtedly distinguish himself in a case in which he would not be hampered by Mr. O'CONOR, and would establish his fitness to succeed the present excellent District Attorney, if the rigorous exactions of party require that gentleman to step down and out. Mr. FIELD would adopt and argue with a good deal of force all the points which Mr. PECKHAM could furnish him; while the spectacle of these two gentlemen laboring together like brothers, in a common cause, would supply material and encour agement to the comic papers.

Gov. TILDEN will do well to consider whether more legislation is not needed to punish defalcations. Considering the awkwardness recently exhibited in executing a negro in the Hempstead jail, his Excellency might unite in one special message two recommendations: First, that defalcation be made a felony, punish able by death; and, secondly, that beheading be substituted for hanging. And what an opportunity for pathos! He who publicly went for Silas Wright twenty-seven years after his death, in what terms shall he isment the fall of the great light of the Bar Association, HENRY NICOLU!

As to cumulative punishment in such uses, that will be an interesting que tion. We recommend it for discussion to the Bur Association.

The appropriate place of imprisonment may be considered also. It is said that if WILLIAM M. TWEED is not liberated on the writ of habens corpus now before the General Term, a new writ will soon be ap-

included in the previous motion of Messrs. FIELD and Comstock, and that on this new writ his discharge is inevitable; so that his cell, or room, with all its envied luxuries, will soon be vacated and ready for Mr NICOLL, or any other member of the Committee of Seventy who may desire to occupy and enjoy it.

Childs. There have been a great many believers in the transformation of souts. They imagine that when the spirit goes out of a human being it may assume the form of a cat, a tiger, a bison, or any other animal. With what horror must the holders of such a faith contemplate the possibility of being turned into an ass! And the worst of it would be that one would have to inherit all the qualities of the quadruped, and his voice, and be obliged continually to bray and attract attention to himself.

This is the trouble with CHILDS-GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M .- of Philadelphia; he has to bray all the time. If he could be what he is quietly, and prick up his ears, and kick up his heels, in private, and keep still about it, it would not be nearly so bad.

This man CHILDS wanted to give a little party the other night. Well, why couldn't he give his party like any other gentleman; invite his friends, have a jolly good time, and let it end there? But no, nothing of this kind would satisfy the ambitious CHILDS. He had to seize upon an opportunity when Gen. GRANT was in Philadelphia, and was sober, and prevail upon him to be present. Then he sent out extra trains of cars-having a little money, he spends it thus foolishly-and brought one or two Governors, or former Governors, to his feast. Then, true to his instincts, he has to bray the whole thing all over the country by telegraph!

There is an atmosphere of snobbery in Philadelphia in which such unmanly and silly acts can grow; there are persons who imagine this to be distinction.

If CHILDS would be content to enjoy the rich fruits of his genius, few men could rival him. His forte is monograms and poetry. He is said to have the initials G. W. C. artistically intertwined in eighty places in his little editorial sanctum; while o one in the habit of reading the obituary columns of the Philadelphia Ledger can doubt that he is a true poet. This is shown by negative as well as positive proof, as a fact in chemistry may sometimes be illustrated as clearly by the absence of some component element of a compound as by its presence. Of the positive proof of Mr. CHILDS's poetic gifts, as we have already remarked, it is ample in the columns of his own journal. Of the negative we will mention only a single illustration. An eccentric individual in Massachusetts, with more money than brains, recently lost a tame bear. He buried Bruin at an expense of twenty thousand dollars; yet the funereal pageant is represented to have been an utter failure from the want of some elegiae verses for the occasion by George

## Andrew Johnson, Senator.

The news that ANDREW JOHNSON WAS yesterday elected by the Legislature of Tennessee to be Senator of the United States, in the place of WILLIAM G. BROWN-Low, for six years from the 4th of March next, will be received with general satis- which were purchased at this or that fashionfaction. The public feeling will be just the opposite of that expressed by the notori-OUS RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER, member of the House from the same State, when he on the bottom of a ship, have become fas- | telegraphed to a member of the Legislature, "For God's sake don't send ANDY here. We would rather have the devil here to be met with here. The moment than him. This is what we all say from girl marries, she becomes condemned to President GRANT down.

People generally will rejoice at Mr. tion is grinding, and new burdens are promoney set aside for public uses upon the ruptions and usurpations which Grantism official demands of the head of a great de- has brought upon the country. He is not is thus applied for the gratification of bas proved himself superior to those who his subordinates in costly travel to foreign | lead the present servile majority of the Senate. And as GRANT's civil career was introduced by the impeachment and trial how that the last dollar that may be of Mr. Johnson, it would be a curious illustration of poetic justice if, as a Senator, he should be called upon to take part in the impeachment trial of President GRANT.

> A subscriber to THE SUN who lives in Kansas, writing to renew his subscription, says: "I expect to remain a subscriber to THE SUN as long. lank caused me to withdraw it time, and thus saved no caused me to withdraw it time, and thus saved no cat upl to pay my subscription every year, even it is sould live for accuracy. I thank you many times for he to save a little nest egg, which will be quite a help in me old age."

If the professed friends of the colored race in Congress had paid the same attention to the exposures of the rotten condition of the Freedman's Bank which we made more than two ars ago, at least the poor dupes who have been making deposits in the intervening time would we been protected from robbery. But it was the intimate personal friends of GRANT who were engaged in cleaning out the vaults of the swindling concern, and there was not a Republican member of Congress who had sufficient rage to interfere with the work of spolian. By far the meanest act of plunder yet acuplished under this greedy Administration s been this barefaced robbery of 72,000 poor their faith on GRANT and his friends.

In these times of business depression and widespread suffering among unemployed mechanics and workingmen, it is inspiriting to Know that not only is President GRANT in the full syment of his double pay and the perquisites which under his Administration have assumed such vast proportions, but that his supporters who are in office manage to increase their in comes by ways as ingenious as those employed by GRANT himself to make his office a veritable benanza. The Rienmond (Ky.) Register tells how a Mr. Thomas WILLIAMS, National Bank Examiner, who recently had occasion to visit ut an honest livelihood in these hard times. Mr. WILLIAMS lives in Washington, and has the banks of several States which compose his district to watch over, paying each of them a stated number of visits during the year, his compensa tion being regulated by law. On his recent visit to Kentucky, having closed his labors in Lexington, he next went to Richmond, a distance of twenty-five miles. The legal compensation for his services is fixed at the rate of five dollars per day, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he is compelled to travel in rder to reach any bank within his territory. The actual time that he occupied in examining three banks was two days, which, at five doll re per day and allowance for twenty-five miles of travel, would amount to twelve dollars, which all will admit to be quite a reasonable compen sation. But in making out the account against banks the ingenuous Williams charged

each one with the mileage for the whole distance from Washington city to Richmond, thus getting poid at the rate of eight cents per mile for three trips from Washington where he had only m. do one trip from Lexington, a distance of twenty five miles, for which the regular stag fare is two dollars.

Picurisy pains, asthmatic, and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. - Ade.

THE STRANGER'S NOTE BOOK

Boston Sociables Dinner and Evening Partien-Physiology of Beacon Hill-Peculiar Inflaence of Cambridge and Ice Cream on Boston Civilization.

Boston, Jan. 20 .- Boston people do all they can to look jolly, their rough climate and undural duliness notwithstanding. If you happen to have half a dozen acquaintances, you are are never to be allowed to stay at home after business hours. There is a perfect deluge of receptions, dinners, evening parties, and similar entertainments, some of them of a kind peculiar to Boston. In one instance I know, for example, of eards having been sent out for "dancing tea." and in which the invigorating beverage was by courtesy awarded the fem gender. In other cases you have possibly have finished your dinner. These par-ties are a special Saturday institution, so arranged as to enable the hosts first to wear out their guests, then refresh them with supper, and finally end them to bed before the clock has struck midnight. The arrangement seems to work admirably, though nobody has ever been able to explain why it is considered proper to dance on a Saturday night at five minutes to 12,

and improper to do so at five minutes after 12. The dinner parties are probably the most pleasant of all Boston entertainments. Though the cooking is abominable in all the hotels and restaurants of this city, at the private houses it is plain, but good, and the dinners have nothing of the stiff and showy pretensions of New York parties of the same kind. The houses being much smaller than in New York, large dinners are seldom given, and the limited number of guests, combined with a service as unpretentious as the bill of fare, gives the majority of Boston dinner parties a charming character of petit comité. Had it not been for the old British custom of the ladies adjourning to the drawing room after dessert and the gentlemen being left with their port or Burgundy, so that both parties are condemned to silly gossip instead of animated social intercourse, Boston dinners would be about the pleasantest entertainments a foreigner could possibly have in the capital of

The attention shown to strangers here is perfectly surprising. A letter or two of introduction to some old families will open to you all the doors of Beacon Hill; and if the visitor happens to be a man from Europe, he is immediately made a little lion. The only trouble is that the ladies will insist upon exhibiting their erudition. The moment you are introduced to one of them, she will overwhelm you with all she has ever heard of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, of Gladstone and Disraell, of the Pope, the new Spanish monarchy, the French Septennate, and similar interesting torics. And yet they are horribly afraid of being called blue stockings. They talk about these things simply because they taink them to be proper sutjects of conversation with a foreigner, and are anxious to show that they watch the progress of the world's affairs. Of America at large they know nothing and can say nothing. while petty Beacon Hill gossip is judiciously considered to be a topic fit only for discussion en

Now and then, however, the stranger gets initiated in the familiar talk of Boston society, and it becomes at once evident to him that a thor-oughly German provincialism is one of the many peculiarities of this city. The population of Boston consists of a number of cliques, every one of which tries to ignore all the others. South Boston, for instance, is entirely cut off from Boston proper, while Beacon Hill, which is a substitute for Murray Hill, won't have anything to do with any other locality, and so on. But within each of these cliques people know each other so thoroughly that one wonders how they can get along at all. Everybody knows what everybody else bad for dinner, and how they spent their day. Every lady knows all the cresses of all the other ladies, what they cost, which of them were imported from Europe, at le shop, and which were modestly manufaccliques meet almost daily, and the same faces, the same costumes, and the same talk do not

seem to exasperate, or even to tire them. The most attractive element of every Euro society, the young married ladies, are seldom a partial seclusion, or goes for a couple of years abroad, returns with a baby or obnexious taxes. No plan comprehending to dispossess the national legislature of its thousands of willing hands are idle, taxa- Johnson's election, because they believe two, and settles down to her household duties Landon, Paris, Rome, or Florence. It is only when her daughter grows up, that she becomes again an active member of all the sociables of partment as indispensable for its service | n wise man; he is not a great man; but he | her circle. This circumstance, combined with some others mentioned in a previous letter. makes the Boston girls not anxious at all to marry early. "We have too good a time of it as long as we remain girls to hurry with marriage," they say; and accordingly they flirt, dance, dress. gossip, take French and It lian lessons, and read stily books until they get thoroughly sick of all that. Upon the whole, the system in itself is not an objection ble one, for young people thus get more time to study each other. appy marriages are rendered more possible, the families cannot grow so large as they do in the old country, and intellectual pursuits are consequently not necessarily sacrificed to money making. But the thing is carried rather too far

> The small number of children in Boston families is peculiarly striking, and has been often accounted for in a very unpleasant way. I beleve, however, that late marriages, a craving for what is supposed to be an intellectual life, and the generally sickly constitutions New England ladies will suffice to explain the fact. Far from being a subject of regret, it ought to be considered a very lucky thing that the thin-boned, pale-faced, lymphatic misses of Boston seldom produce more than one or two babies when they marry. It would be almost a crime on their part to go beyond that, until by a thorough change in the regimen of life, the New England race has been improved. Pale faces and attenuated figures m first be abolished, and this can be done only when the ladies begin to take exercise and live upon something more substantial than ice cream and cakes. Dancing in a suffocating room is not exercise, and three or four plates of iced water or milk with sugar in it are not food. Both are poisons, and the more one takes of them the ust one be off. Yet that is all Boston ladies take as a rule after a day spent in gossiping, reading a mass of useless books, getting excited over no end of inane social and philosophical problems, to which no reasonable man being ought to pay any attention. What they call culture here is simply a superfleial acquaintance with little bits of everything that has been produced in the way of "fine magazine and novel reading since the world' tion. They don't know their oan country they have no idea of the laws which regulate their own organisms; they don't know how to cook a potato or to mend their own dresses : but they know all the pa sages in which Mrs. Florence Marryat, of London Society celebrity. referred to her sister: all the articles of Mrs. Faw cett in Macmillan's, and every verse of Tennyson's idiotic poems.

Owing to this peculiar condition of the mind and body of Boston ladies, even Cambridge is made to exercise a quite different influence from what it would have under other circumstances. Being more literary than scientific in its ten dencies, the University strengthens the taste for useless reading, instead of practical, positive tudy, and what the Germans call Uebercultur is thus gaining more and more ground daily. Thus | The Cause of the Traubies in Edgefield, S. C .the whole civilization of Boston acquires a

ALL HAIL, KING ALFONSO!

The Mayor of Porto Rico Ordering a Three

Davs' Jubilce - Discordant Music and Traftorous Cries in the Streets. St. John, Porto Rico, Jan. 12.-On the afternoon of the 31st of December last this city was startled by the roar of artillery from the surrounding forts and batteries. People turned out to accertain the cause of it, and learned that it was owing to Don Alfonso having been proclaimed King of Spain. Shortly thereafter the official gazette issued an extra, substantially setting forth that the army and navy of Spain had rebuilt the shattered throne of Queen Isabella, and seated thereon her beloved son, as the lawful successor of his virtuous mother, to rule over that glorious country.

rule over that glorious country. Then the Mayor of the city invited the people to hang out festal lights, flars, and such other decorations as might be deemed proper, in honor of so austicuous an event; but hardly anybody, with the exception of some Government officials and certain old Spaniards, compiled.

This neglect doubtless touched his Honor to the quick, for on the following day he issued an order commanding the people, under penalty of one hundred dollars flue, to do for three successive days what they had neglected to do on the previous evening. The execution of the order was committed to the police, who called at every house throughout the ety and required the principal immates thereof to acknowledge in writing at the bottom of that order the notification. A similar order, without any threatening pondity on its face, was also issued in other towns of the island, and the generality of the people thus "spontaneously" celebrated the accession of Alfonso XII, to the Spanish throne, as the Boletin newspaper of this city has been pleased to give out.

To the programme of the Mayor for the cele-

people thus "spontaneously cerebrated the accession of Alfonso XII. to the Spanish throne, as the Boletin newspaper of this city has been pleased to give out.

To the programme of the Mayor for the celebrations alluded to, the City Council added a band of muste, protably with a view to make amends for the silence of a people who, while hanging out lights and decorations under compulsion, in honor of an event to which they were utterly indiferent, could not be compelled to notice it otherwise. Accordingly, half a dozen muscicians, duly attired for the occasion, and fully equipped with a stringed instrument each, turned out every day during these celebrations, and for about two hours rent the air with their loyal tunes, as they moved through these streets, followed by a crowd of boys. But unfortunately the air was at the same time rent, too, at Ponce by disloyal shouts from several sergents and corporals of the garrison there, who cried out: "Down with the King! Hurrah for the republic!"

To be sure, Span is a wonderful country. In the short space of six years an old dynasty is entirely overthrown within her borders, and the reigning family driven into exile; a provisional Government follows under the regency of one of the leaders of the movement against the failen dynasty; that Government appoints a commission to go abroad in search of a new sovereign for Spain, and the Commissioners knock in vain at several European courts for a suitable prince to occupy the Spanish throne, but finally secure a gailant Italian prince, who, after a briefreign, abdicates in disgust; the republic is then proclaimed, but vanishes after a short and scarrillous life, and the immediate successor to Queen Isaoelia under the old dynasty is proclaimed and welcomed back to Spain as her soverign, under the title of Alfonso Xii.

Such is the epitome of events in Spain within the last six years, to say nothing of the civil

Such is the epitome of events in Spain within the last six years, to say nothing of the civil war raging there since the accession of the Italian prince to the Spanish throne. What next? Probably the overtirow of King Atlonso, before long, by his cousin Don Carlos, who is likely to be helped to do so by the Republicans of that distracted country, but who in turn will be assailed in his kingdom by the same Republicans in coalition with the Alfonsists, and Spain will continue to writhe in the throes of revolution.

What wonder, then, that in the face of such What wonder, then, that in the face of such facts then tives of the island should be utterly indifferent to any change of government in Spain? Whatever may be the form of such government, the relation of Porto Rico to Spain will continue to be like that of the slave to his taskmaster. For what does the representation of this island in the Spainsh Cortes amount to? To a few representatives who are not likely to carry by vote any measure for the good of Porto Rico, if clashing with the local interests of Spain, or even with the individual convenience of indisential Spainlands. The interests of Porto Rico differ from those of Spain quite as much as the monarchical status of Europe does from the republican system of America. Hence this people think that their connection with Spain is unnatural. They would sever it at once if prepared to do so; but they ought to have concerted some pian, and gradually accumulated arms and ammunition, with a view to improve the opportunity which the struggle in Cuba has certed some pian, and gradually accumulated arms and ammunition, with a view to improve the opportunity which the struggle in Cuba has been affording them to strike for their rights. It is true, that in a country as small as this island is, and where the power to be overthrown is as strongly posted as it is here, the movement of the people in arms against such a power must be quick and decisive, or else defeared in the strike them. However, these islanders cherish the hope that something may yet turn up to enable them to strike for their freedom, and cast their lot with Cuos and San Domingo in a confederation of the West Indies.

# The Secretary of the Americus Club Inter-

The investigation into the silk smuggling case was continued by the Law Division of the Custom House yesterday. The further the inchorus of "He's the man that drowned his wife." He quiries extend the more they confirm the stories of the magnitude and ramifications of the frauds, and the more light they throw on th corrupt practices of revenue officials and the brokers who are allied with them. The name of Freeman & Powell appears on the entry papers as the importers of the goods, but no such firm can be found. It is said to be a myth.

as the importers of the goods, but no such firm can be lound. It is said to be a myth.

The silk was entered on the papers as cotton hosiery. The smugglers intended by this misnomer to swindie the Government out of about \$25,000 in duties. The name of Charles L. Lawrence appears on the bond for the goods on file in the Custom House. He is a Custom House broker and lawyer, and was formerly in the Government service, but is better known as the Secretary or the famous Americus Club. The bond is for cotton hosiery only. The papers also contain the name of Gray as the person who entered the goods.

Some of the papers which belong to the case cannot be found in the Custom House, and their disappearance is one of the difficulties that the officers pursuing the investigation have had to encounter. It is not the first time, it is said, that important records have been missing from the Custom House.

that important records have been missing from the Custom House.

The seizure of the silk was made on information furnished by a private detective agency which was employed to ferret out the frauds by merchants who had their trade injured by the contraband importations. If the detectives reports are corroborated by the present investigation, it will be shown that a perfect system of smugging has been conducted for the last ten years with the continuous of officers whose reputations have heretofore been unsulfied. Collector Arthur's delay in Washington is all that prevents the taking of official action in the matter.

The silk under seizure is appraised at \$47,000. The examiner says that it is unoricle as it. This discovery, it is thought, explains the cheapness with which umbrelias of foreign material have been sold in Broadway stores in the last year. The frames and sticks were probably imported in separate lets in the same way as the slik for the covers, and the parts were put together after they reached New York.

# AMUSEMENTS.

English Opera-Flotow in Place of Wallace. Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Castle the opera of "Martha" was substituted for "Maritana," and was rendered with much spirit. This opera loses none of its attractiveness by translation from its parive Italian. v n Zandt sang with wonted precision, and was ably supported by the rich, well-trained voice of Miss Beaumont. Mr. Mans has an unusually

# Death of a \$25,000 Cow.

From the Paris Kontuckian, Jan. 20.
On Saturday last the Fourth Duchess of 5,000. She leaves a buil caif three months old, the Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, s.id to te one of the finest Dukes in the country. There was, of course, no insurance on her. Thus the \$25,000 heafer has met the same fate as the \$40,500 cow. Mr. E. G. Bedford has been particuow. Mr. E. G. Bedford has been lost two unfortunate, having heretofore lost two

# A Report that is Probably Mistaken.

The Tribune and the Times are practically making no money. These journals never began to te so good newspapers as now; their gross incomes were probably never greater; and yet the result of their ambitious and livelines has been to exhaust all in expenditure.

Testimony of a Republican,

CHARLESTON. Jan. 2d.—Judge T. J. Mackey.
Republican, who was sent by Gov. Grambe lain to investigate the recent troubles in the Eggendal county, has made this report, in which he have the harm chiefly upon the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the county government. He seederes that n. English possible people have been subjected to a give the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the gross abuses in the gross abuse in the fall of the first abuse of the confidence are in the fall of the first abuse of the confidence are in the fall of the first abuse of the gross abuse in the fall of the first abuse of the confidence are in the gross abuse in the gr

SUNDEAMS.

-The California State Prison has 1.000 nmates. Of these 160 are und r 21, and 241 under 26

years of ege. -A woman who was divorced and re-

sumed her maiden name at Belfast, in the forenoon, the other day, was married again before night.

-A Connecticut genius has invented a self-opening coffin, with telegraphic alarm attachment for the convenience of those who come to life after they are buried.

-A cake of ice sawed out by an Iowa City man had frozen in it a bass, which is described as being perfect to the end of its flux, and having the app arance of swimming. Where a woman," says Mrs. Parting-

ton, "has been married with a congening heart, and one that beats desponding to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again." -Last year there were 1.836,984 bottles of champagne received from abroad at Boston and New Yors. As this is very much below the estimated con-

sumption, the question is asked. Where does the remain-der of the supply come from? -A man entered a ticket office in San Francisco recently and asked for a ticket for " Destination." To prove that he was not mistaken, he pointed to a notice which read: "Passengers who intend going further than Yokohama are requested to burchas

through tickets to des ination. -Recently in an English theatre the stage maneger struck a supernumerary who had examperated him behind the scenes, whereupon the supernumerary came before the tootlights and formally and ounced to the audience that he had resigned. The announcement occasioned a great deal of hilarity.

-The discovery of natural deposits of orax in Cadfornia in an almost pure state has contributed largely to a reduction of price in this sait discoveries at thirty-five cents and upward; but the resent price is thirteen to fifteen cents, and declining -The growth of the Granger Order

throughout the South is remarkable. In Alabama there are now reported to be 641 Granges, with 52,000 members: in Florida, 108 Granges, with 5,500 members; in Arganess, 521 Granges, with 21,000 members; while in he other States there are also numerous lodges with -At an examination in one of the pub-

ile schools of Wheeting, West Virginis, a few days ago, a youngster was asked to name the different forms of government. "Democracy and Hypocrisy," was the government. reply. "Under what form of government do we live?" asked the teacher. The boy hesitated a moment and then answered, "Hypocrisy." "Under what form of government do we live? -A writer in the Ava'anche of Owyhee,

Idaho, thus describes a recent debate in the Territorial Legislature: "As two mighty clouds rushing across the neavens and meeting in mid air, as an express train running into the baggage car, as two rams in rutting time butting for the leadership of the flock, as a stink pot coming through the window of a China gampling house at midnight, so was the snock at the meeting of these rival combatants." -In Nevada the Rev. T. H. McGrath took a prominent part in the recent election, denounc-ing "the glaing corruption exercised," being particu-iarly severe on Mr. Sharon. He applied for a renewal

of the balf-fare pass granted to all clergymen by the Virginis and Truckee road, and received a note in reply from the Superintendent, stating that "in consequence of matters arising out of the late election I find it out of my power to grant you the half-fare pass referred to in your f. vor of the 15th instant." -They have a thoroughly disgusted burglar in Chicago. He has been in the nabit of riding the jewelry and si ver beskets of numerons citizens, and thus far he has succeeded in acting with perfect inpunity. It seems, however, that he considers himself a much injured man, for he writes to the papers to say

that in most houses he has entered he has found no-thing but dollar-store jewelry, pinchbeck watches, oroide and the like, and that the people who are bewailing the loss of their valuable jewelry never owned anything more valuable than a Cape May diamond, naless it was a Cairngorm pebble. -The great commercial value of the magnetic fron sands of New Zealand, worked to so much advantage in the manufacture of steel, has called attention to the very extensive deposits of the same substance on the coast of Labrador, and several estat lishments are now engaged in gathering this and for warding it to England. At one place about thirty tens a day are extracted. The separation of this sand from other substances mixed mechanically with it is greatly facilitated by the use of a new magnetic ore separator. which has also been used to advantage in other locali ties, where the ore by roasting is converted into mag-netic oxide of iron, then pulverized, and the iron ex-

tracted. -John Amos, who was some time back charged at the Lambeth police court, England, with the murder of his wife by throwing her tato the Surrey canal, but who was acquitted, applied to the magnitrate, Mr. Chance, the other day, and complained that several of his deceased wife's relatives had since then calle out to him in the streets, making use of such expressions as "There is the — that drowned his wire. Early in the morning a number of persons came

-The Royal Humane Society of Belgium is making preparations for an International Congress and Exposition, to be held in Brussels in June, 1876, under the patronage of the King. It will be an exhibtion of life-saving machinery of all kind phances for securing safety in travelling, for the pre-vention of accidents at see and on land, and for the preservation of health in mine, factories, shops. It is proposed to consider in this Congress and bring to the notice of the world so far as possible not only the most valuable life-saving machinery and ar phances, but likewise all discoveries in mechanics and medical science which tend to preserve health and prolong i.fe, or to improve the condition of workingment. Persons wishing to participate in this exhibition ca Ducale, Brussels.

-The Lewiston Journal tells the story of two ladies who cailed at a stable to hire a horse ten miles out. The proprietor was out, and the hostier, being a "new comer," and not acquainted with the noises, gave them the best looking one. On the return of the proprietor he found the ladies had gone with a horse so high spirited that he would tru t but low men with him. He took another team and drove after the ladies, but did not succeed in overtaking them until they arrived at their destination. He asked them if they had any trouble in driving the horse. They replied they had not ; that the animal was a splene id horse; that ran more than half the way, and they did not touch him with the whip. He asked if they had any frounce is passing teams. They said they did not as every on we osaw them coming got out of the way and .s.

-A man and his wife who had been ma ried ten years disagreed and determined to separate. The terms of separation were to be decided by the dor-tice of the arrondissement in which they used. They were Parislans. "Have you any children?" asked the Judge. "Yes, mousieur." "How many?" "Three-two boys and a girl, and it is with them that her ear difficulty. Madame wishes to have two of them, so do I." "Have you agreed to abide by my decision? "We have," said both of them. "Very well, my triends: I condemn you to have another child, so that each may have two. When you have obtained that you may return to me." The matter was then adjourned for the time being. Two years afterward the werthi Instead of four children we have five. -The great Ofenheim case, which has

now taken the form of a criminal process against to ex-managing director of the Lemberg Cze nowicz Kal way, is exciting attention in Austro-mangary. It is now sixteen months since the then nawly amounted Minister of Commerce, Dr. Banhaus, land the bire charf sequestration, after a serious official controverse, the course of which his own fall from office was conf represented in the press. Three months later the mission charged with the inquiry into the alliars company, which had been largely mides in the recommended Herr Ofeche m's arcest for trand. was duly carried out. He was released them if re-finaling ball to the required extent of £1(8), 800, 1001 his management. Among these are the basis propriated Albodoot by divining this sum among five promoters, he binase to mig it raising the compensation charged by launce ching the differences; reserving a subber for amuseif, and supplying such ba-CHARLISTON, Jan. 2d.-Judge T. J. Mackey,